Docket No.: 20555/0203244-US0
(PATENT)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:
Daniel G. Chain

Application No.: 10/084,380 | Confirmation No.: 3496

Filed: February 28, 2002 | Art Unit: 1646

For: SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES TO AMYLOID BETA PEPTIDE, PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF | Examiner: O. N. Chernyshev

DECLARATION PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. 1.821(f)

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

I, Mitchell Bernstein, declare as follows:

1. That the content of the paper and computer readable copies of the Sequence Listing, submitted in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.821(c) and (e), respectively, and PCT Rule 5.2, are the same in compliance with 37 C.F.R. 1.821(f).

2. That all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements were made on information and belief and are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both,

under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Dated: August 10, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

By 

Mitchell Bernstein, Ph.D.
Registration No.: 46,550
DARBY & DARBY P.C.
P.O. Box 5257
New York, New York 10150-5257
(212) 527-7700
(212) 527-7701 (Fax)
Attorneys/Agents For Applicant

ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY of

IMMUNOLOGY

Julius M. Cruse, B.A., B.S., D.Med.Sc., M.D., Ph.D.
Professor of Pathology
Director of Immunopathology and Transplantation Immunology
Director of Graduate Studies in Pathology
Department of Pathology, Associate Professor of Medicine
and Associate Professor of Microbiology
University of Mississippi Medical Center
Jackson, Mississippi

Robert E. Lewis, B.A., M.S., Ph.D.
Professor of Pathology
Co-Director of Immunopathology and Transplantation Immunology
Department of Pathology
University of Mississippi Medical Center
Jackson, Mississippi

CRC Press
Boca Raton New York London Tokyo

DISCLAIMER

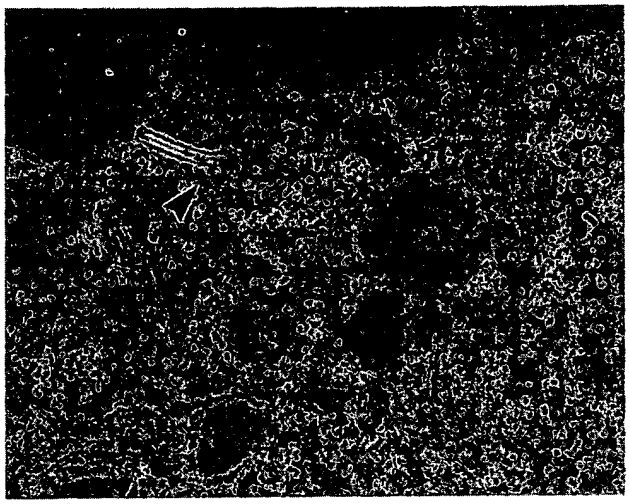
The authors and the publisher have exerted every effort to ensure that drug selection and dosage set forth in this text are in accord with current recommendations and practice at the time of publication. However, in view of ongoing research, changes in government regulations, and the constant flow of information relating to drug therapy and drug reactions, the reader is urged to check the package insert for each drug for any change in indications and dosage and for added warnings and precautions. This is particularly important when the recommended agent is a new and/or infrequently employed drug.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Cruse, Julius M., 1937–
Illustrated dictionary of immunology / Julius M. Cruse, Robert E. Lewis.
p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 0-8493-4557-X
1. Immunology—Dictionaries. I. Lewis, R. E. (Robert Edwin), 1947– . II. Title.
[DNLM: 1. Allergy and Immunology—dictionaries. QW 513 C957i 1994]
QR180.4.C78 1994
574.2'9—dc20
DNLM/DLC
for Library of Congress

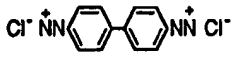
94-5345
CIP

International Standard Book Number 0-8493-4557-X
Library of Congress Card Number 94-5345
Printed in the United States of America 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
Printed on acid-free paper



Birbeck Granules

bis-diazotized benzidine
A chemical substance that serves as a bivalent coupling agent which can link to protein molecules. This method was used in the past to conjugate erythrocytes with antigens for use in the passive agglutination test.

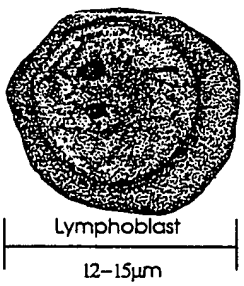


bis-diazotized benzidine

bispecific antibodies
Molecules that have two separate antigen-binding specificities. They may be produced by either cell fusion or chemical techniques. An immunoglobulin molecule in which one of two antigen-binding sites is specific for one antigen-binding specificity, whereas the other antigen-binding site is specific for a different antigen specificity. This never occurs in nature, but it can be produced *in vitro* by treating two separate antibody specificities with mild reducing agents converting the central disulfide bonds of both antibody molecules to sulfhydryl groups, mixing the two specificities of half molecules together, and allowing them to reoxidize to form whole molecules, some of which will be bispecific.

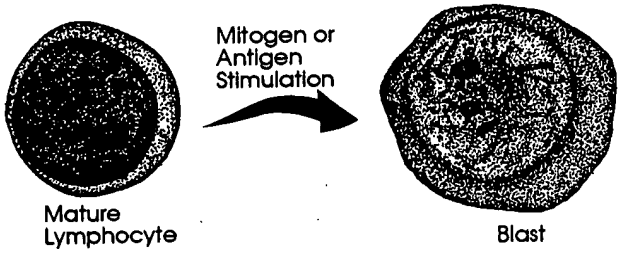
BLA-36
An antigen demonstrable by immunoperoxidase staining in Reed-Sternberg cells of all types of Hodgkin's disease and in activated B lymphocytes and B cell lymphomas.

blast cell
A relatively large cell that is greater than 8 μm in diameter with abundant RNA in the cytoplasm, a nucleus with loosely arranged chromatin and a prominent nucleolus. Blast cells are active in synthesizing DNA and contain numerous polyribosomes in the cytoplasm.



Blast Cell

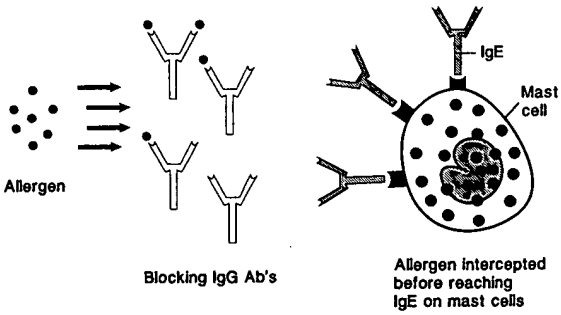
blast transformation
The activation of small lymphocytes to form blast cells.



Blastogenesis

blocking
Prevention of nonspecific interaction of an antibody with a certain antigenic determinant, whose identification is sought, by washing with mammalian serum other than that being used in the test system. For example, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) employ blocking.

blocking antibody
(1) An incomplete IgG antibody that, when diluted, may combine with red blood cell surface antigens and inhibit agglutination reactions used for erythrocyte antigen identification. This can lead to errors in blood grouping for Rh, K, and k blood types. Pretreatment of red cells with enzymes may correct the problem. (2) An IgG antibody specifically induced by exposure of allergic subjects to specific allergens, to which they are sensitive, in a form that favors IgG rather than IgE production. The IgG, specific for the allergens to which they are sensitized, competes within IgE molecules bound to mast cell surfaces, thereby preventing their degranulation and inhibiting a type I hypersensitivity response. (3) A specific immunoglobulin molecule that may inhibit the combination of a competing antibody molecule with a particular epitope. Blocking antibodies may also interfere with the union of T cell receptors with an epitope for which they are specific, as occurs in some tumor-bearing patients with blocking antibodies which may inhibit the tumoricidal action of cytotoxic T lymphocytes.



Blocking Antibodies

blocking factor
Agents such as immune complexes in the serum of tumor-bearing hosts that interfere with the capacity of immune lymphoid cells to mediate cytotoxicity of tumor target cells.

blocking test
An assay in which the interaction between an antigen and its homologous antibody is inhibited by the previous exposure of the antigen to a different antibody which has the same specificity as the first one, but does not have the same biological function. In a different situation, a hapten may be used to prevent the reaction of an antibody with its intended antigen. This is referred to as the hapten inhibition test. An example would be blood group substance soluble molecules equivalent to erythrocyte surface isoantigen epitopes found in the body fluids. Refer to ABO blood group substances.

blood group
The classification of erythrocytes based on their surface isoantigens. Among the well-known human blood groups are the ABO, Rh, and MNS systems.

blot
The transfer of DNA, RNA, or protein molecules from an electrophoretic gel to a nitrocellulose or nylon membrane by osmosis or vacuum, followed by immersing the membrane in a solution containing a complementary, i.e., mirror-image molecule corresponding to the one on the membrane. This is known as a hybridization blot.

Bombay phenotype
The O_h phenotype is an ABO blood group antigen variant on human erythrocytes in rare subjects. These red blood cells do not possess A, B, or H antigens on their surfaces, even though the subject does have anti-A, anti-B, and anti-H antibodies in the serum. The Bombay phenotype may cause difficulties in crossmatching for transfusion.

bombesin
A neuropeptide of 14 residues that is analogous to a gastrin-releasing peptide that is synthesized in the gastrointestinal tract and